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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/674,101	10/26/2000	Mikko Kanerva	875.0005USU	1599
29683	7590	01/13/2005		
HARRINGTON & SMITH, LLP 4 RESEARCH DRIVE SHELTON, CT 06484-6212				EXAMINER ELAHEE, MD S
				ART UNIT 2645
				PAPER NUMBER DATE MAILED: 01/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/674,101	KANERVA ET AL.	
	Examiner Md S Elahee	Art Unit 2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 September 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to an amendment filed on 09/07/04. Claims 1-17 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 2, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 2, the phrase 'the subscriber' on page 2, line 1 lacks sufficient antecedent basis because it is unclear which subscriber the phrase is referring to.

Regarding claims 8 and 9 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-5 and 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alperovich et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,878,338) and in view of Partridge, III (U.S. Patent No. 5,473,671).

Regarding claims 1 and 2, Alperovich teaches storing in the second register (i.e., system) subscriber information including service definitions of a terminal C (i.e., second subscriber) (fig.3, 4, 5; col.3, lines 45-58, col.5, lines 1-5, 34-57, 60-67, col.6, lines 1-14).

Alperovich further teaches establishing connections to the terminal C via a network element having access to the subscriber information of the terminal C (col.3, lines 45-58).

Alperovich further teaches allowing a terminal B (i.e., first subscriber) to define in his subscriber information that his incoming calls are to be forwarded to terminal C (col.3, lines 16-26, col.4, lines 30-50).

Alperovich further teaches indicating the forwarding of a call and a caller's identity in a call establishment signaling (col.3, lines 36-41).

However, Alperovich does not specifically teach "allowing the second subscriber to define a set of caller identities in the subscriber information for defining allowed caller identities, said allowed caller identities being either those included in or excluded from the set". Partridge teaches allowing the subscriber (i.e., second subscriber) to define an acceptance list of callers' number (i.e., set of caller identities) in the subscriber information for defining allowed callers' number (i.e., caller identities), the allowed callers' number being either those included in or excluded from the group (fig.1; col.1, lines 65-67, col.2, lines 49-67, col.3, lines 1-5, 14-26). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to modify Alperovich to allow the second subscriber to define a set of caller identities in the subscriber information for defining allowed caller identities, the allowed caller identities being either those included in or excluded from the set as taught by Partridge. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to forward a call from desired caller to the called party.

Alperovich teaches determining whether the caller identity of an incoming forwarded call belongs to the telecommunications terminal number (i.e., allowed caller identities) by comparing the terminal number with the retrieved directory number (i.e., set of caller identities), in response to receiving the call establishment signaling in the network element (abstract; col.2, lines 32-43, col.5, lines 60-67, col.6, lines 1-15, 25-28).

Alperovich teaches continuing to establish the incoming forwarded call if the caller's number (i.e., caller identity) inherently belongs to the allowed identities (col.6, lines 25-28).

Alperovich teaches blocking (i.e., rejecting) the incoming forwarded call if the caller's number (i.e., caller identity) does not belong to the allowed identities (col.5, lines 60-67, col.6, lines 1-15, 28-30).

Regarding claim 3, Alperovich teaches using a redirection counter in the call establishment signaling, in response to receiving call establishment signaling requesting establishment of a call from a calling subscriber to a first subscriber and determining that the first subscriber has forwarded the first subscriber's calls to a second subscriber, the call is forwarded to the second subscriber, and the value of the redirection counter is incremented (col.3, lines 36-41, col.4, lines 30-44; 'redirection counter' reads on the claim 'call forwarding counter').

Alperovich further teaches determining whether the call has been forwarded, the value of the redirection counter indicated in the call establishment signaling is compared to predefined value, and if the value of the call forwarding counter exceeds the predefined value, the call is determined to be a forwarded one (col.4, lines 30-44).

Regarding claim 4, Alperovich teaches that caller, whose call is to be rejected, are defined by the set of caller identities (col.4, lines 51-67). (Note; it is inherent that allowed caller identity and restricted caller identity make a set)

However, Alperovich does not specifically teach “callers, whose calls are to be rejected”. Partridge teaches callers, whose calls are to be rejected (fig.1; col.2, lines 49-67). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Alperovich to allow callers, whose calls are to be rejected as taught by Partridge. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide restriction on multiple callers.

Regarding claim 5, Alperovich teaches that the set of caller identities by callers whose calls are to be accepted, and rejecting calls whose caller identity does not belong to the set (col.2, lines 32-43, col.4, lines 51-67). (Note; it is inherent that any telecommunications caller identities make a set)

Regarding claim 7, Alperovich teaches that an intelligent network capable of storing subscriber information and in the network element, the event of receiving a forwarded incoming call to a subscriber having determined the subscriber's forwarded incoming calls to be rejected is defined to be a trigger for sending a query to the intelligent network, and in response to having received the request to establish a call to a subscriber and having determined that the call has

been forwarded and the subscriber has determined the forwarded incoming calls to be rejected, a query having the calling party's number as a parameter is sent to the intelligent network (fig.1; col.3, lines 45-57, col.4, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 1-5).

Partridge teaches that in the intelligent network, the calling party number is compared to the set, and the network element is instructed to continue a call establishment procedure if the calling party number belongs to the set of allowed calling numbers and to reject the incoming call if the calling number does not belong to the set (col.2, lines 32-43, col.4, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 1-5).

However, Alperovich does not specifically teach "a set of allowed calling numbers in the subscriber information is stored and in response to having received the query sent by the network element, the set of allowed calling numbers is retrieved from the subscriber information". Partridge teaches a set of allowed calling numbers in the subscriber information is stored and in response to having received the query sent by the network element, the set of allowed calling numbers is retrieved from the subscriber information (fig.1; col.1, lines 65-67, col.2, lines 49-67, col.3, lines 1-5, 14-26). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Alperovich to allow a set of allowed calling numbers in the subscriber information being stored and in response to having received the query sent by the network element, the set of allowed calling numbers being retrieved from the subscriber information as taught by Partridge. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide restriction on multiple callers.

Regarding claim 8, Alperovich further teaches that a fixed network comprising a third local exchange 90 (i.e., local exchange) the subscriber is connected wherein the network element

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is a switch and the subscriber information is stored in a register (i.e., database) the switch is connected to (fig.1, 3; col.3, lines 45-58).

Regarding claim 9, Alperovich teaches a mobile services switching center (see fig.2, element 210a) serving the subscriber, and a visitor location register (see fig.2, element 210) connected to the mobile services switching center (fig.2, 4).

Alperovich teaches that the subscriber information is stored in the visitor location register and the network element is the mobile services switching center (fig.4; col.5, lines 34-47).

Regarding claim 10 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 1. Furthermore, Alperovich teaches a gateway mobile services switching center via which an incoming calls of the subscriber are routed (fig.2; col.4, lines 7-13).

Alperovich further teaches that the network element is the gateway mobile services switching center (fig.2; col.4, lines 7-13).

Regarding claim 11, Alperovich teaches determining whether a call has been forwarded, the presence of a forwarding number indicating the identity of the party having forwarded is studied, and if the forwarding number is present, the call is determined to be forwarded (col.4, lines 30-44, col.5, lines 60-67, col.6, lines 1-15, 25-30).

Regarding claims 12 and 15 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Alperovich teaches exchanges (fig.3, elements 30, 90).

Regarding claims 13 and 16, Alperovich teaches verifying the forwarding of a call using a redirection counter (col.4, lines 30-44; ‘redirection counter’ reads on the claim ‘call forwarding counter’).

Regarding claim 14, Alperovich teaches configuring the subscriber information stored in the storing means (fig.3, 4, 5; col.3, lines 45-58, col.5, lines 1-5, 34-57, 60-67, col.6, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 17 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 10 and 12.

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alperovich et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,878,338) and in view of Partridge, III (U.S. Patent No. 5,473,671) and further in view of Lynch (U.S. Patent No. 6,487,600).

Regarding claim 6, Alperovich in view of Partridge fails to teach “accepting calls from an unknown caller number”. Lynch teaches accepting calls from an unknown caller number (col.29, lines 3-12). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Alperovich in view of Partridge to allow accepting calls from an unknown caller number as taught by Lynch. The motivation for the modification is to accept the unknown caller in order to receive a link request from a user.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

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CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S Elahee whose telephone number is (703)305-4822. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (703)305-4895. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M.E.

MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE
January 3, 2005



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